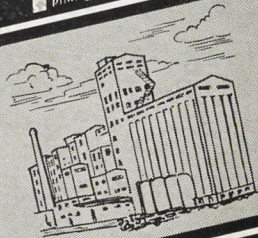
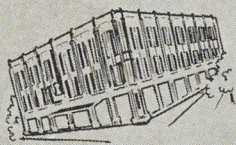
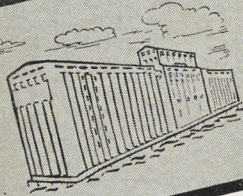
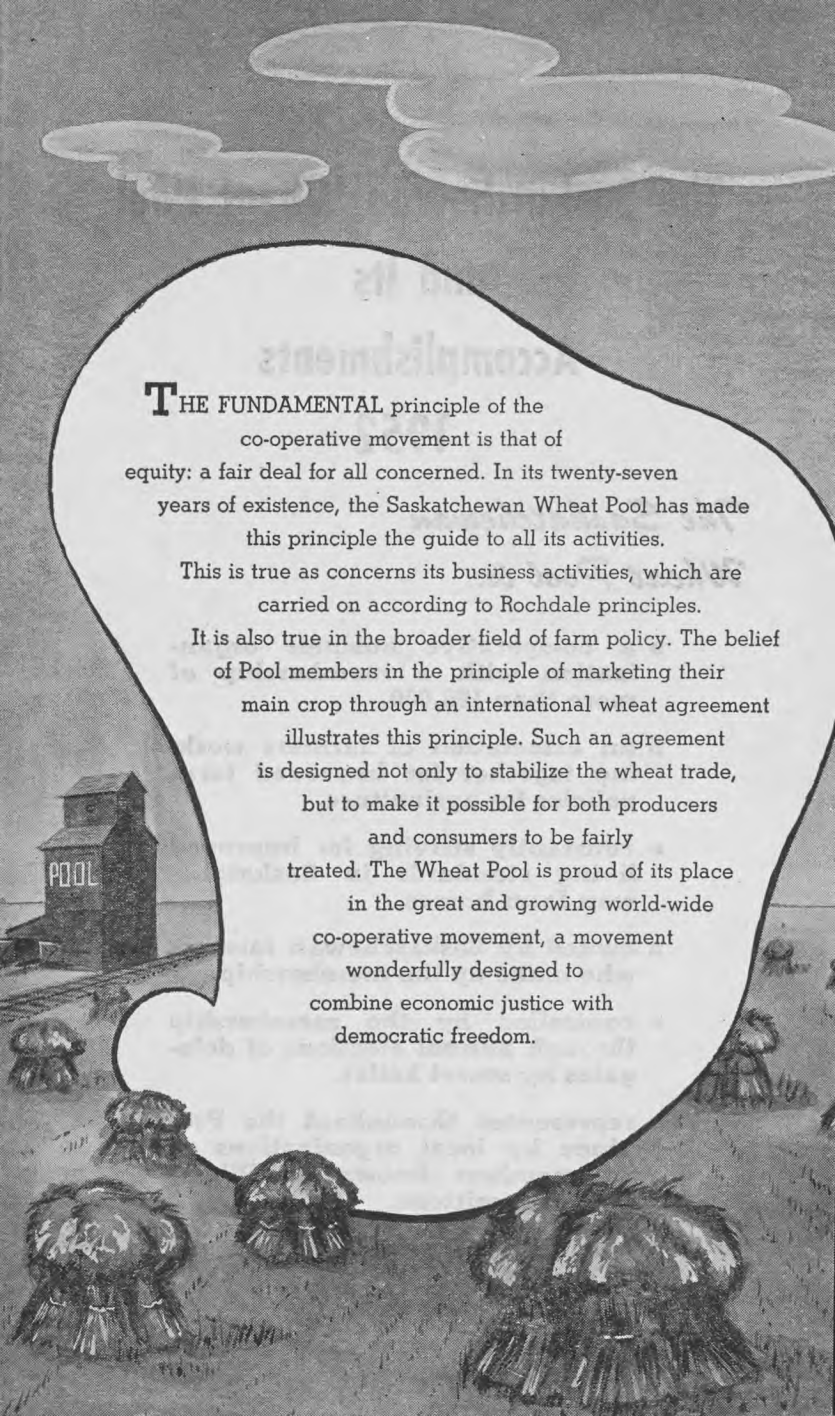




The
**SASKATCHEWAN
WHEAT POOL**
and its
ACCOMPLISHMENTS



1952



THE FUNDAMENTAL principle of the co-operative movement is that of equity: a fair deal for all concerned. In its twenty-seven years of existence, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has made this principle the guide to all its activities. This is true as concerns its business activities, which are carried on according to Rochdale principles. It is also true in the broader field of farm policy. The belief of Pool members in the principle of marketing their main crop through an international wheat agreement illustrates this principle. Such an agreement is designed not only to stabilize the wheat trade, but to make it possible for both producers and consumers to be fairly treated. The Wheat Pool is proud of its place in the great and growing world-wide co-operative movement, a movement wonderfully designed to combine economic justice with democratic freedom.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and Its Accomplishments 1952

*The Saskatchewan
Wheat Pool is:*

- » a co-operative business organization with a membership of more than 100,000.
- » an association of farmers working together for improved farm policies for agriculture.
- » constantly striving for improved living standards in Saskatchewan farm homes.
- » owned by Saskatchewan farmers who make up the membership.
- » controlled by the membership through annual elections of delegates by secret ballot.
- » represented throughout the Province by local organizations of its members known as Wheat Pool Committees.
- » now in its second quarter century of existence.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF A NUMBER OF WHEAT POOL ACHIEVEMENTS AND SERVICES

Note: It should be kept in mind that items in the following list which concern agricultural policy are, for the most part, joint achievements of organized farmers throughout Canada. In particular the work of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool as a farm organization is carried on in close co-operation with its sister Wheat Pool organizations in Alberta and Manitoba.

- 1.—Co-operative grain handling facilities which are available to farmers in every part of Saskatchewan.
- 2.—Large and modern co-operative facilities in the vital field of grain terminal operation.
- 3.—Earnings in its 27 years of operation of more than \$80 million, from country elevator and terminal operation.
- 4.—Publication of The Western Producer, the fully independent weekly farm newspaper—a vital service to the farm community.
- 5.—Operation of a province-wide co-operative live-stock marketing service.
- 6.—Construction and operation, in the interests of co-operative producers and consumers, of a flour mill and vegetable oil plant.
- 7.—Support of the negotiation of the Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Agreement as an interim post-war measure for the stabilization of wheat prices and markets.
- 8.—Instrumental in promoting the successful negotiation of an International Wheat Agreement as a permanent measure for the stabilization of wheat prices and markets.

- 9.—Elimination of speculation in the marketing of Canadian wheat. The Wheat Board made sole marketing agency in response to the organized demands of farmers.
- 10.—Enlargement of Wheat Board powers, making it the sole buyer of coarse grains delivered in the prairie provinces.
- 11.—Protection to the producer of products other than wheat through the Agricultural Prices Support Act.
- 12.—Instrumental in obtaining many improvements in the Canada Grain Act, including reclassification of grades of grain, raising of outturn grain standards at terminals, elimination of mixing at terminal elevators, improvements in inspection procedures, improvement of car order book regulations, and many others.
- 13.—Improving service to members in such ways as introducing the automatic sampler at terminal elevators, and establishing an inspection department at Winnipeg for the protection of the grower.
- 14.—Contributing to the drafting of both provincial and dominion debt legislation during the depression.
- 15.—Presentation of the views of farm people on such questions as increases in freight rates.
- 16.—Support of the Churchill route both before and since its construction.
- 17.—Promotion of the ideals and practices of the co-operative movement among young people through co-operative schools and citizenship days.
- 18.—Assisting, both financially and through participation in organization work, the development of new co-operative enterprise in the province.
- 19.—Young people's work, through sponsorship of boys' and girls' clubs in the country; grants to the

University of Saskatchewan for extension; variety testing programs, etc.

- 20.—Contributing in the country to the successful carrying out of all worthwhile community enterprises.
- 21.—Training community leaders by reason of their participation in the country activities of the Wheat Pool.
- 22.—Provision of important services to the membership such as library service, seed germination testing, and smut testing.
- 23.—Weekly publication during the growing season of the most authoritative report on the condition of the Saskatchewan crop.
- 24.—United presentation of the views of the Pool membership on all matters affecting their welfare.
- 25.—Opposing, with considerable success, attempts to have the income tax applied to co-operative savings.
- 26.—Assisting in the successful formation and growth of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.
- 27.—Assisting in the successful formation of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, —spokesman for world farmers.
- 28.—Lending the assistance of the country organization facilities of the Wheat Pool in the promotion of important and worthwhile enterprises such as the distribution of information on weed control and other agricultural practices, and the raising of money for various relief appeals.
- 29.—Contributing, financially and otherwise, to the successful development of such educational projects as Farm Radio Forum.

THE Saskatchewan Wheat Pool may be described, as is done in this booklet, in terms of its financial resources and its facilities, the services it renders, or its activities in the field of agricultural policy.

But in the truest sense the Wheat Pool is its membership: 100,000 Saskatchewan farmers joined together voluntarily to reduce the exploitation and insecurity that constantly threaten the farm industry.

What the Wheat Pool has to say about farm policy, however large a business concern it may be, would have little importance were it not that the opinions of the Pool reflect the opinions of its members—the majority of Saskatchewan farmers. The Pool is a democratic, co-operative organization. It is controlled by the democratically elected representatives of the membership. It is, therefore, more than a business—it is a tool with which to build a secure, prosperous and satisfying way of life on Saskatchewan farms.

FINANCIAL POSITION AND EARNINGS

First, let us look at the over-all Wheat Pool picture in terms of financial position, and the record of earnings.

The story is told in the diagram on page seven. The Pool membership has invested \$18,895,000 in the organization. Already more than half as much again, \$29,392,000 of co-operative savings, has been paid out to members in cash, with the exception of the 1950-1951 allocation, which will not be fully paid out until some time in 1952. In addition to making these payments, the Wheat Pool has built up fixed assets which belong to the growers representing a cost of \$40,851,000.

Investment of Members

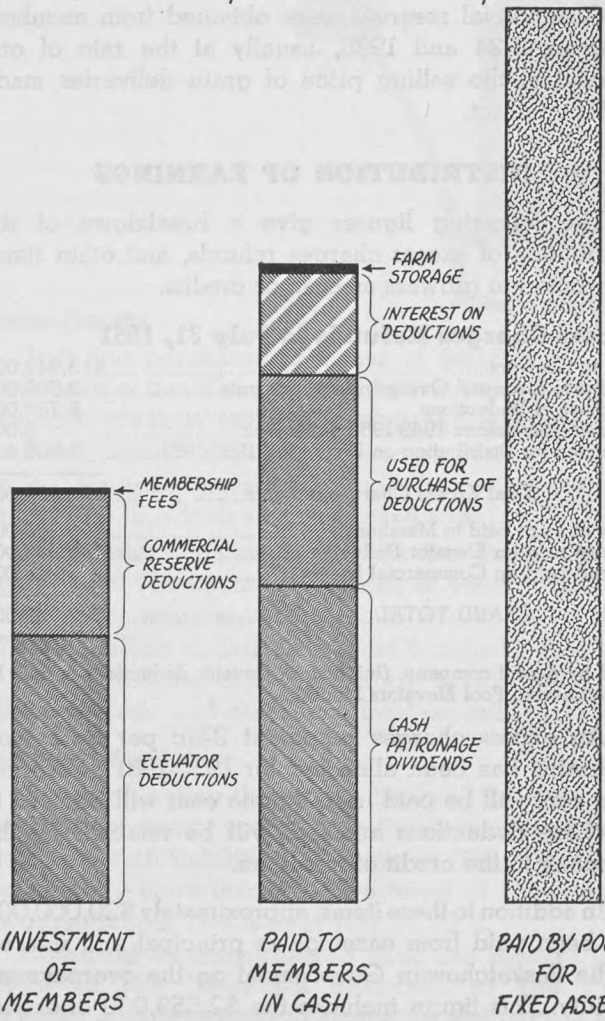
The investment of the membership in its organization, apart from \$139,000 in membership fees, is made up of \$12,188,000 of elevator deductions and \$6,568,000 of commercial reserves.

THE FINANCIAL RECORD 1924-1951

\$1,889,500

\$2,392,000*

\$4,085,000



*Allocated 1950-1951 excess charges refunds included, though not fully paid out at time of publication.

Elevator deductions represent money obtained from Pool members in the twenties at the rate of two cents per bushel for all the wheat they delivered under contract. These deductions have been used to expand the Pool elevator system.

Commercial reserves were obtained from members between 1924 and 1928, usually at the rate of one percent of the selling price of grain deliveries made under contract.

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS

The following figures give a breakdown of the distribution of excess charges refunds, and other items distributed to growers as cash or credits.

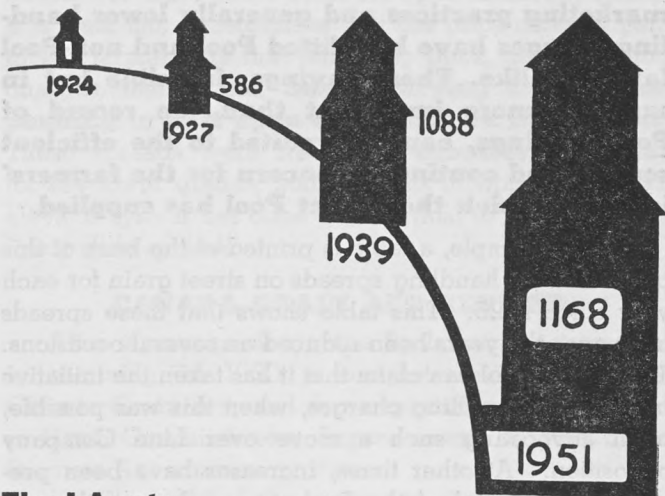
Excess Charges Refunds to July 31, 1951

Paid to Growers.....	\$13,042,000
Credits to Growers' Overpayment Accounts.....	2,559,000
Purchase of Deductions.....	8,786,000
Unused from season 1949-1950 Allocation.....	8,000
Allocated for Distribution on Deliveries, 1950-1951.....	3,809,000
	<hr/>
Total Excess Charges Refunds.....	\$28,204,000
	<hr/>
Farm Storage paid to Members.....	306,000
Interest paid on Elevator Deductions.....	3,744,000
Interest paid on Commercial Reserves*.....	743,000
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL.....	<u>\$32,997,000</u>

*Paid by parent company. (Interest on elevator deductions is paid by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited.)

An excess charges refund at $2\frac{3}{4}$ c per bushel on all grains has been allocated for 1950-1951 deliveries. One cent will be paid in cash, one cent will be used to purchase deductions and $\frac{3}{4}$ c will be retained by the company to the credit of members.

In addition to these items, approximately \$20,000,000 has been paid from earnings as principal and interest to the Saskatchewan Government on the overpayment liability. This figure includes the \$2,559,000 of excess charges refunds which were credited to growers' overpayment accounts from 1929-1930 to 1937-1938.



Fixed Assets

Built and purchased at a cost of \$40,851,000, the fixed assets of the Wheat Pool include country elevators, terminals, the flour mill and flax plant, livestock yards, the Head Office building and other property of various kinds. This figure does not include the cost of the new terminal No. 5, which was purchased after July 31, 1951.

The elevator system represents the major part of fixed assets. The country elevators, of which there are about 1,168, represent an original cost of more than nineteen million dollars. The three terminals, 7, 4 and 5, have a combined capacity of about twenty and a half million bushels, and cost about fourteen million dollars.

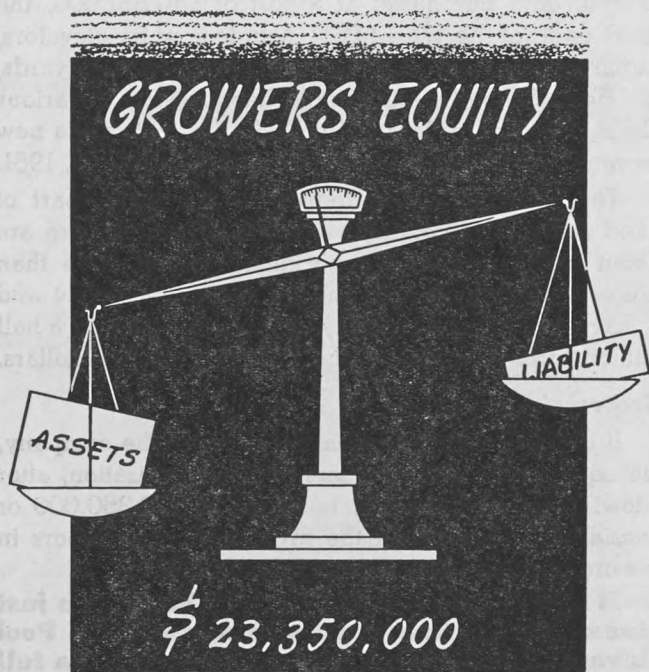
Growers' Equity

It is worth noting that on the books of the company, the equity of farmer members in the organization, after allowing for all liabilities, is shown at \$23,350,000 or considerably more than the investment of members in the organization. This is as of July 31, 1951.

It should be emphasized that the figures just given of the financial earnings of the Pool elevator and terminal systems do not give a full indication of the dollars and cents gain which has resulted from Pool activities. Improved

marketing practices and generally lower handling charges have benefitted Pool and non-Pool farmers alike. These savings, invisible but in sum far more important than the record of Pool earnings, can be credited to the efficient service and continued concern for the farmers' interests which the Wheat Pool has supplied.

As an example, a table is printed at the back of this book showing handling spreads on street grain for each year since 1925. This table shows that these spreads have over the years been reduced on several occasions. The Wheat Pool can claim that it has taken the initiative in reducing handling charges, when this was possible, often advocating such a move over Line Company opposition. At other times, increases have been prevented by refusal of the Pools to go along with such



action. For those years when the open market operated, it is well, too, to remember that the price actually paid to the farmer was the Winnipeg price, less handling charges, less freight, **less a varying amount depending in part upon conditions on the market.** These spreads were frequently excessive, especially for the lower grades, and since its inception, the Pool elevator system has done a great deal to prevent needlessly wide spreads.

CANADA GRAIN ACT REVISED

After strenuous efforts, the Pools were instrumental in obtaining, in 1930, a complete re-writing of the Canada Grain Act, and a re-organization of the Board of Grain Commissioners. Improvements secured under the new Act were:

1.—The right of the grower to choose the terminal to which he wishes to ship his grain.

2.—A re-classification of all grades of grain.

3.—A curtailment of terminal elevator mixing.

4.—The raising of the outturn and export standard grades to approximate quality of primary inspection grades.

5.—Improvement in the handling of special bin grains.

6.—A more effective procedure by which a shipper can call for re-inspection and make appeal if not satisfied with the final inspection.

7.—Provision of a shrinkage allowance to elevators on grain handling, thus eliminating any possible need for elevator operators to recoup unavoidable losses by such doubtful practices as "taking the break of the beam" in weighing.

Note: The Pool itself operates its own grade checking department at Winnipeg as a protection to growers.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The Wheat Pool has never confined itself to purely commercial business activities and it was never intended to do so. When the farmers of Saskatchewan organized the Pool on a province-wide scale, and ensured that it would always be controlled

and owned on a democratic co-operative basis, they built more than a business. They also built a farmers' organization which can truly represent and speak for the man on the land.

Historical Background

THE POOLING YEARS

The main feature of Wheat Pool policy for many years has been a demand for government marketing of the wheat crop under international agreement. To make this position clear, however, a word of explanation about the early activities of the Pool is in order. The Pool was not begun primarily as an elevator business. Its first job, and its main job, was to market the farmers' wheat through annual pools which would equalize returns to Pool growers. The combined policy of the three prairie Pools was to market Pool wheat directly to customers, by-passing as far as possible trading on the speculative market. These Pools were carried on, under contracts with growers, from 1924 until 1930.

Until 1929-1930 things went very well, and Pool members can be shown to have received a better and fairer price than did persons selling to Line companies. It was an attempt at orderly marketing of the grain crop over the year and was sound so far as it went. But the crash that brought down the world economy and the world wheat market with it, at the end of the twenties, showed that it didn't go far enough. It showed that the problem was a world problem, requiring measures of international co-operation for its solution, and that orderly marketing was possible only through planning extended over a period of years.

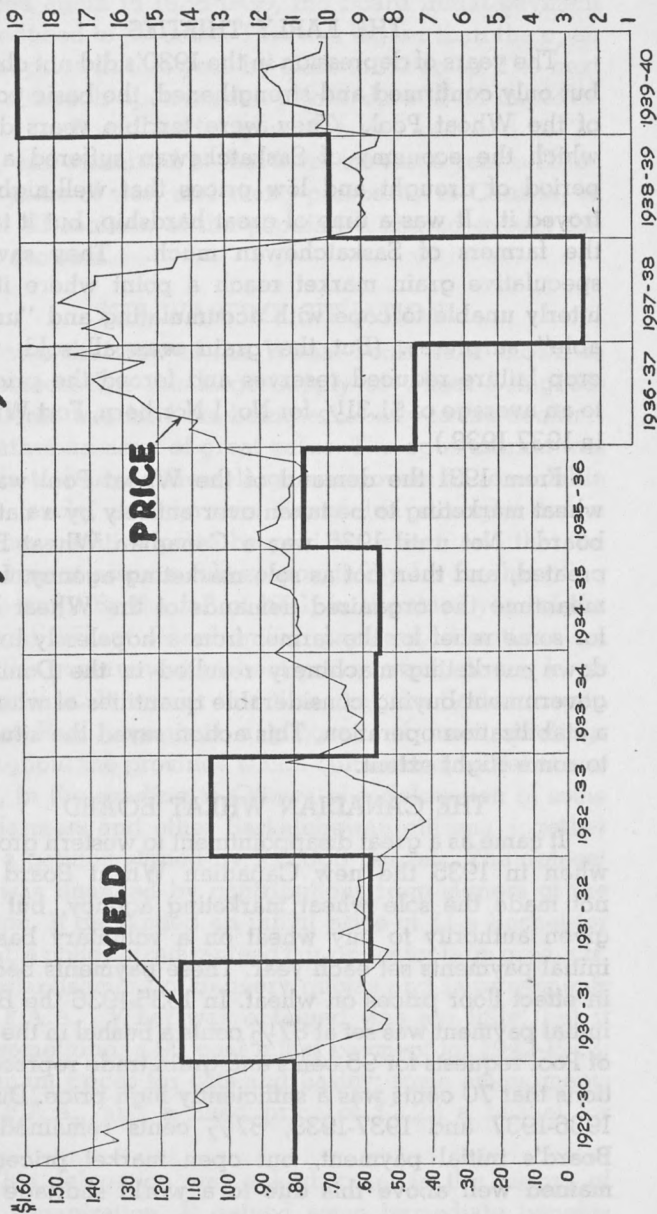
Farmers therefore turned again (the years prior to formation of the Pools were the first occasion) to their demand that Canadian wheat be marketed through the single agency of a Canadian Wheat Board, thus eliminating speculative marketing. They demanded also that international marketing agreements should be negotiated which would assure, not only equitable marketing arrangements at home, but planned orderly procedures

OPEN MARKET PRICES AND CROP YIELDS IN THE 1930'S

Where is the security in this picture?

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE
No. 1, N. Ft. Wm.

AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD
IN SASKATCHEWAN



on the world market. This is still Wheat Pool policy, unanimous in all three prairie provinces.

THE EARLY THIRTIES

The years of depression in the 1930's did not change, but only confirmed and strengthened, the basic policies of the Wheat Pool. They were terrible years during which the economy of Saskatchewan suffered a long period of drought and low prices that well-nigh destroyed it. It was a time of great hardship, but it taught the farmers of Saskatchewan much. They saw the speculative grain market reach a point where it was utterly unable to cope with accumulating and "unsaleable" surpluses. (But the grain **was** all sold, when crop failure reduced reserves and forced the price up to an average of \$1.31½ for No. 1 Northern, Fort William in 1937-1938.)

From 1931 the demand of the Wheat Pool was for wheat marketing to be taken over entirely by a national board. Not until 1935 was a Canadian Wheat Board created, and then not as sole marketing agency. In the meantime the organized demands of the Wheat Pools for some relief for the farmer from a hopelessly broken down marketing machinery resulted in the Dominion government buying considerable quantities of wheat as a stabilization operation. This action saved the situation to some slight extent.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

It came as a great disappointment to western growers when in 1935 the new Canadian Wheat Board was not made the sole wheat marketing agency, but only given authority to buy wheat on a voluntary basis at initial payments set each year. These payments became in effect floor prices on wheat. In 1935-1936 the Board initial payment was set at 87½ cents a bushel in the face of Pool requests for 95 cents and grain trade representations that 70 cents was a sufficiently high price. During 1936-1937 and 1937-1938, 87½ cents remained the Board's initial payment, but open market prices remained well above this due to a world shortage that

reduced stocks to their bare minimum. When prices dropped again in 1938-1939, the Board initial payment was reduced to 80 cents. This was higher than the open market price in that year by close to 20 cents. The next year, although open market prices showed an improvement, the Board initial payment was reduced to 70 cents, and remained at that level for three years. These were years of war, and rising prosperity in Canada, in which all sections of the population shared except the grain growers.

THE WARTIME SITUATION

It was the view of the Wheat Pools, now shown to be correct, that the large supply of wheat being accumulated was far from being a liability to the country, but rather an asset of great value. The open market was unable to finance these large carryovers at reasonable price levels, and farmers demanded strongly that a fair remunerative price be paid for wheat, and that the government assume sole responsibility for the handling of the crop. By the fall of 1941, in the third year of the 70 cent Wheat Board initial payment, dissatisfaction with the government's wheat policy reached very large proportions. It was at this time that the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool organized a program of mass meetings throughout the province which culminated, in February, 1942, in the sending to Ottawa of a delegation of some 400 farmers and other Saskatchewan citizens, together with a petition signed by 185,000 persons. The delegation was financed by contributions from signers of the petition. It demanded an initial price of \$1 a bushel for wheat, a policy of guaranteed fair prices for farm products, the establishment of delivery quotas and improvements in P.F.A.A. What was obtained was too little, but it was something; a 90 cent initial payment for 1942-1943; minimum prices for oats and barley; some amendments to P.F.A.A., and a fixed price of \$2.25 a bushel for flax.

This delegation was a high point in the history of farm organization. It gained some immediate benefits

for farmers, and it put on record in no uncertain terms the demand of farmers for security and fair treatment in the sale of their products.

It is worth noting that for the three years of 70 cent initial payments, the open market price averaged above 70 cents, but less than the final return to farmers who delivered to the Wheat Board.

In the fall of 1943 wheat prices were rising on both the Chicago and Winnipeg exchanges. On September 28, 1943, the government announced that it would immediately take ownership of all stocks of wheat in Canada, except those on farms, and henceforth would be the sole buyer and seller of Canadian wheat. The initial Wheat Board payment was set at \$1.25 for No. 1, Northern. This move was a victory for the Wheat Pools, as it represented a fulfillment of one of their long-time demands—the elimination of speculation in Canadian wheat by making a national board the sole marketing agency.

By this time there had begun a rapid disappearance of wheat, not only for food but for feed, and alcohol production. It was becoming more and more obvious that the allies would win the war in the not too distant future and would soon need all the food that could be scraped together. It was now clearer than ever that to view wheat supplies as unwanted surplus, and to pay less-than-cost prices, had always been an unfair and unrealistic policy.

Post-War Developments

From the middle of 1943 until the 1948 harvest the wheat situation was marked by a steadily worsening supply position, and prices, wherever they were freed of controls, continued to rise. The year 1948, however, marked a definite improvement in world wheat supplies, and sharply lower prices, a trend which was continued in 1949. Throughout this period Wheat Pool members realized clearly that the lure of very high prices immediately must not be allowed to wreck the chances

of western farmers for some arrangement whereby over a period of years they could be assured of stable and fair prices. Most farmers could easily recall that there had been high prices after the first war, but that these high prices had not lasted long under a system of unplanned, uncontrolled speculative marketing.

1944-1945

This crop year saw the end of the war and a steady reduction in world wheat supplies in spite of a record U.S. crop. Prices on the United States grain exchanges continued to rise, and in setting prices for export wheat the Canadian Wheat Board followed this trend until about June, 1945, when a halt was called as far as Canadian wheat was concerned at a price of \$1.55 No. 1 Northern, Fort William. From that time until the Canada United Kingdom wheat contract came into effect, Canada's price to its customers remained at this figure.

1946-1947

In July of 1946 the Dominion Government announced the signing of the Canada - United Kingdom wheat contract, and a few days later announced the government's domestic policy. The contract covered a four-year period. Under it Britain agreed:

- 1.—To buy at least 160 million bushels of wheat from Canada in each of the years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948 at a price of \$1.55 basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William.
- 2.—To buy at least 140 million bushels of wheat from Canada in 1948-1949 at a price (to be negotiated before the end of 1947) of not less than \$1.25.
- 3.—To buy at least 140 million bushels of wheat from Canada in 1949-1950 at a price (to be negotiated before the end of 1948) of not less than \$1.00.

It was provided in the contract that in setting the price during the last two years "regard would be had" to the difference between the prices under the contract during the first two years and the "world" price during

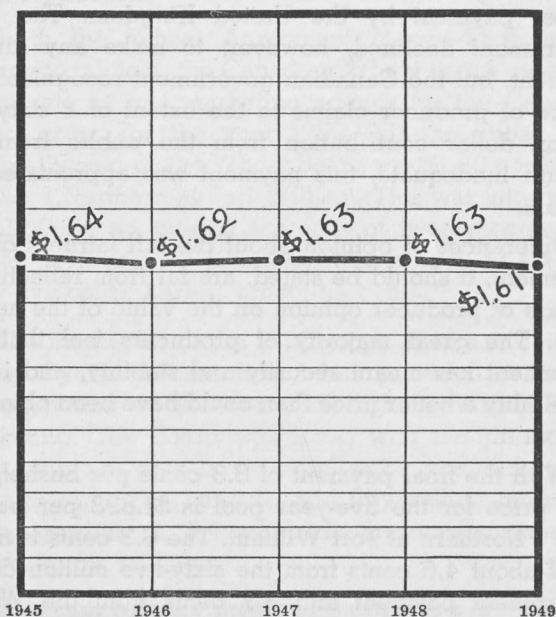
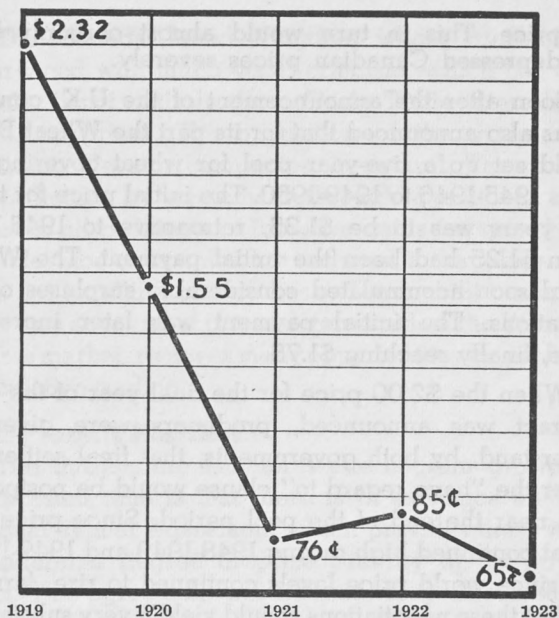
those two years. (The 1948-1949 and 1949-1950 prices were both set at \$2.00.)

This contract was supported by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. It provided a welcome step toward realizing Wheat Pool principles of stability and security, although it was recognized that no solution could be entirely satisfactory short of a truly international wheat agreement. Not only did the contract provide for reasonable prices for consumers over a period of years but it prevented a return to open market trading in wheat in Canada. It is as well to note that the present compulsory powers of the Wheat Board were introduced by the government as a necessary move in the light of the contract obligations with Britain. There is no doubt that the contract made possible a preliminary stabilization of the wheat market which has made it considerably easier for the Canadian government to support continued stabilization through International Agreement.

Since the contract came into effect, wheat has continued in much shorter supply than seemed likely at the time. The 1947 European harvest was very nearly the worst in the experience of that continent. At the same time customer countries have become less and less able to pay for food imports. Charges that farmers have "lost" large sums of money by having to accept contract prices which were lower than U.S. export prices ignore two important factors:

- 1.—The Canada-United Kingdom contract was negotiated as a **stabilization** measure. If either party to the agreement could have been sure that, without an agreement, export prices would be neither higher nor lower than the contract price, there would have been no need of a contract in the first place.
- 2.—The existence of the contract has been a powerful help to Britain in obtaining E.C.A. allocations for purchases of Canadian wheat. Without such allocations, the pressure on Britain would have been very great to buy U.S. wheat, of which there has been a large surplus which is supported in

AVERAGE WHEAT PRICES RECEIVED BY SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS FOLLOWING THE TWO WORLD WARS*



* 1945-46 to 1949-50 are the years of the five-year wheat pool operated by the Wheat Board.

price. This in turn would almost certainly have depressed Canadian prices severely.

Soon after the announcement of the U.K. contract it was also announced that for its part the Wheat Board would set up a five-year pool for wheat covering the years 1945-1946 to 1949-1950. The initial price for these five years was to be \$1.35, retroactive to 1945-1946 when \$1.25 had been the initial payment. The Wheat Board soon accumulated considerable surpluses on its operations. The initial payment was later increased twice, finally reaching \$1.75.

When the \$2.00 price for the final year of the U.K. contract was announced, producers were given to understand, by both governments, that final settlement under the "have regard to" clause would be postponed until near the end of the pool period. Since prices for wheat continued high during 1948-1949 and 1949-1950, and since world price levels continued to rise, farmers felt that these negotiations should yield a very substantial further payment by the United Kingdom. The U.K. government declined, however, to make any further payment, but the Canadian government recognized the justice of producer claims to the extent of a sixty-five million dollar contribution from the public treasury. Though inadequate, this payment was appreciated by farmers.

Differences of opinion about the full fairness of the settlement, it should be stated, are far from reflecting a change of producer opinion on the value of the agreement. The great majority of producers feel that the agreement has meant security and stability, and in all probability a better price than could have been obtained without it.

With the final payment of 8.3 cents per bushel, the final price for the five-year pool is \$1.833 per bushel basis 1 Northern at Fort William. The 8.3 cents is made up of about 4.6 cents from the sixty-five million dollar government payment and 3.7 cents from the Wheat Board surplus remaining at the end of the Pool period.

The Canada-United Kingdom wheat contract has been faced with much vocal criticism, which has come mainly, if not entirely, from Grain Trade interests and their supporters. The opposition of the grain trade, including elevator companies, is natural. The practice of marketing by agreement through a national board removes all prospects of lucrative gains for speculators, and elevator companies are reduced to handling grain on a flat handling charge basis. The inability to buy on their own account, at prices determined on the Winnipeg futures market, removes many opportunities for profitable speculative trading.

The Present Position

The outstanding fact for western grain growers at the present time is that there is in existence an International Wheat Agreement which provides them with a considerable degree of price security up to July 31, 1953. This agreement will be more fully discussed in a separate section.

With the Wheat Agreement in operation in the international field, the Canadian Wheat Board continues to operate as sole marketing agency for the Canadian wheat crop. For the year 1950-1951 the initial price originally paid by the Wheat Board was \$1.40 per bushel for No. 1 Northern at Fort William. This was later raised to \$1.60 by an interim increase of twenty cents. The initial payments for 1951-1952 are: wheat, \$1.40; oats, sixty-five cents; barley, ninety-six cents.

The marketing of the 1950 crops of wheat, oats and barley by the Wheat Board has provided a striking demonstration of the value of orderly Wheat Board marketing. The Board was faced with the prospect of marketing not only large supplies of oats and barley, but also some one hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat grading 5, 6, and feed—unsuitable, generally speaking, for milling.

To complicate the problem, there was a late harvest, a great amount of damp and out of condition grain, and

a very tight transportation situation. Farm deliveries were slow in moving to market. At the end of the 1950-1951 crop year the amount of oats and barley remaining in store was very much greater than it had been the previous year, and in the case of wheat, the Board still had the problem of disposing of huge supplies of feed grades. Under open market conditions there is no doubt that these huge supplies of slow-moving feed grains would have depressed the market badly. This would certainly have been true for prices at the country elevator, and probably for spot prices in store at Fort William. The fact is that only an agency like the Wheat Board, with the responsibility for marketing the crop in an orderly way, and with the resources to follow their program through, could have prevented a disastrous decline in wheat and coarse grains prices. Private grain men would have certainly refused to buy and hold the farmers' grain for any lesser consideration than a drastic cut in the street price.

The final prices received by farmers for their 1950-1951 grain deliveries have proved to be quite satisfactory, and substantially higher than many persons, at the beginning of the crop year, felt would be possible. On a Fort William basis, the following are some final prices for 1950-1951 deliveries: No. 1 Northern wheat, \$1.855; No. 5 Northern wheat, \$1.64; Feed wheat, \$1.446 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2CW oats, 84.710c; 3CW6R barley, \$1.339; 1 Feed barley, \$1.232. The spread of only 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents between No. 1 and No. 5 wheat is particularly striking.

In spite of the great improvement in grain marketing methods, however, some further steps should be taken. The continued operation of the futures market in oats and barley, and the action of the Board in using the facilities of this market, has reduced the usefulness of the Wheat Board method. Buyers of oats and barley continue to be faced with buying on a constantly fluctuating market, and western farmers still do not have a marketing agency which is prepared to establish an independent policy of orderly selling at fairly stable

prices. The permanency of the eastern Canadian market for coarse grains is threatened by the instability of the present situation, and the position can never be satisfactory until the influence of the speculative market in these grains is eliminated.

Wheat Board Payments, 1950-1951

Basis Fort William

	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY	
	1 Nor.	No. 5	1 Feed	2CW	3CW6R	1 Feed
Initial.....	1.400	1.12	1.00	65	93.000	87.000
Interim.....	.200	.20	.200	10.000	20.000	20.000
Final.....	.255	.32	.246	9.710	20.882	16.164
	1.855	1.64	1.446	84.710	133.882	123.164

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Pool Surplus.....	\$104,933,268	\$9,639,421	\$15,112,054
Average Final.....	28.65c	9.411c	18.094c
Number of Bushels....	366.2 million	102.4 million	83.5 million

International Wheat Agreement

In the realm of wheat policy the fundamental aim of the Wheat Pool has been to see established an international agreement for the marketing of wheat, such agreement to provide for stabilized prices within a limited range over a period of years, with definite undertakings by both importers and exporters as to how much wheat they are prepared to buy or sell as the case may be.

It is a great triumph for the cause of a more prosperous world economy, as well as for the farmer, that an international wheat agreement has finally been negotiated and has been in operation for two of the four years during which it is to run.

The negotiation of the agreement took place in the spring of 1949, and at that time it was signed by five exporting nations and thirty-seven importing nations. There are now forty-two importing countries who are parties to the agreement. Some original signers are not in, particularly China. Of the five exporters signing,

four—Australia, Canada, France and the United States—have ratified the agreement. Uruguay did not ratify.

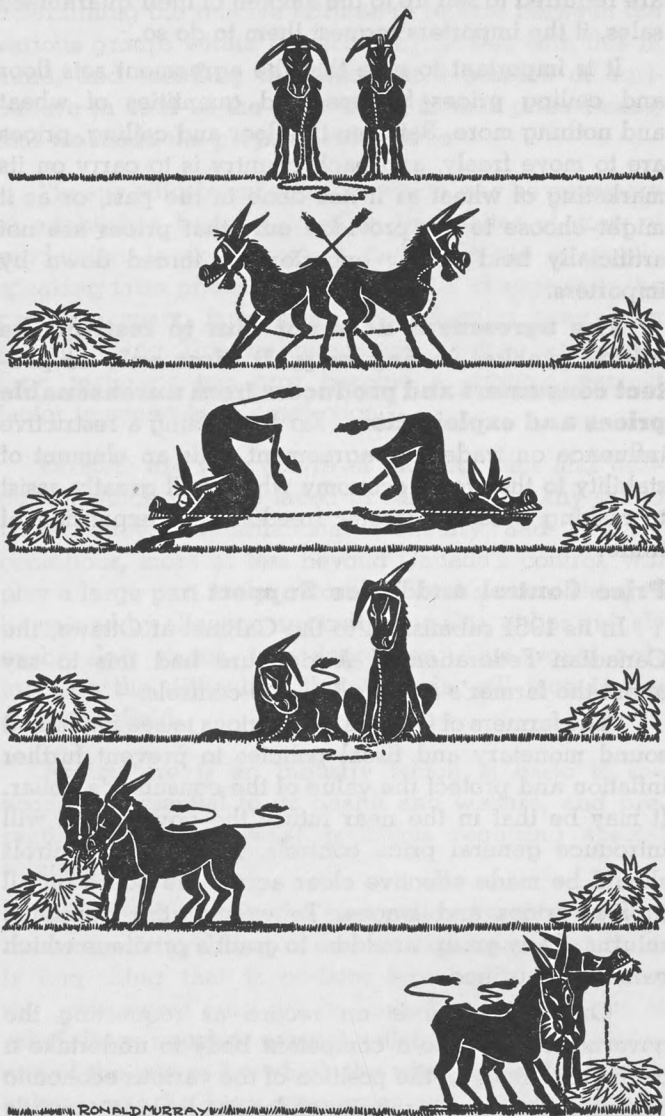
The agreement originally arranged for guaranteed maximum and minimum prices for a world trade in wheat totalling four hundred and fifty-six million bushels. There have been substantial changes in this quantity since, the most important being the entry of Germany, which undertakes to buy about sixty-six million bushels a year at the minimum price. Canada's guaranteed exports, originally set at two hundred and three million bushels, were increased by the entry of Germany by eight million bushels for 1950-1951, sixteen million bushels for 1951-1952 and eighteen million bushels for 1952-1953. At the end of October, 1951, Canada's guaranteed quantity stood at two hundred and thirty-three million bushels, her share of a total guaranteed quantity under the agreement of five hundred and eighty-one million bushels. The U.S. share is two hundred and fifty-five million bushels, and the Australian, eighty-nine million.

Under the agreement, maximum and minimum prices are as follows in U.S. funds (the original prices set in the agreement before devaluation of the pound):

No. 1 NORTHERN, FORT WILLIAM		
	Maximum*	Minimum*
1949-1950.....	\$1.80	\$1.50
1950-1951.....	1.80	1.40
1951-1952.....	1.80	1.30
1952-1953.....	1.80	1.20

*NOTE.—With the exchange value of the Canadian dollar no longer pegged, the actual minimum and maximum prices **for Canada** under the agreement are subject to fluctuations as the exchange rate fluctuates. At present (December, 1951) the maximum price for 1 Northern is about \$1.86, and the 1951-1952 minimum about \$1.34.

Unless prices reach the maximum or the minimum during a crop year there is no obligation upon importers to buy wheat, or upon exporters to sell. If prices reach the minimum, however, importers are required to buy up to the amount of their guaranteed purchases, if the exporters request that they do so. If prices reach the maximum, which has been the case to date, exporters



IT'S AN OLD STORY - CO-OPERATION IS BEST

are required to sell up to the amount of their guaranteed sales, if the importers request them to do so.

It is important to note that the agreement sets floor and ceiling prices for specified quantities of wheat and nothing more. Between the floor and ceiling, prices are to move freely, and each country is to carry on its marketing of wheat as it has done in the past, or as it might choose to do, provided only that prices are not artificially held up by exporters or forced down by importers.

The agreement does not aim to restrict the wheat market in any way. It aims only to protect consumers and producers from unreasonable prices and exploitation. Far from being a restrictive influence on trade, the agreement adds an element of stability to the world economy which will greatly assist in making possible greater freedom and expansion of trade.

Price Control and Price Support

In its 1951 submission to the Cabinet at Ottawa, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture had this to say about the farmer's attitude to price controls:

"The farmers of Canada are anxious to see implanted sound monetary and fiscal policies to prevent further inflation and protect the value of the consumer's dollar. It may be that in the near future the government will introduce general price controls. If so, such controls should be made effective clear across the board on all profits, prices and wages. To exempt the economic returns of any group would be to grant a privilege which cannot be justified.

"Our Federation is on record as requesting the government to name a competent body to undertake a continuous study of the position of the various economic groups and to make recommendations looking towards the most equitable basis possible upon which to impose controls if and when such are needed. This is vital because under general price control the government or its agency must assume the heavy responsibility of

determining the relative fairness of returns between the various groups within the economy. It was with this in mind, and recalling the unfortunate position of agriculture in 1941 at the time of the former price freeze, that we made the proposal referred to.

"In any adjustment of prices which may be necessary to establish a basis of equality, the matter of costs of production is an important factor. While generally speaking farm prices have shown little change over the past two years, farm costs of production have been steadily rising. This continuous rise in prices of essential farm materials has now become a strong deterrent factor to sound farm production."

Farmers are fully aware of the problems and difficulties which must be faced in carrying out any sound farm policy. International monetary and political conditions, more or less beyond Canada's control, will play a large part in the outcome. But there is nothing to be gained by allowing agriculture to slip, either quickly or by slow stages, into depression. This would only increase the difficulties that Canada will face in the economic field.

Agriculture is an industry which is basic to the economy, essential to its health and welfare, and presenting its own special problems requiring special solutions.

Whatever may be the best policy for dealing with the economic problems of the rest of the economy, there is one thing that is certain: farm price support by the government must not be looked upon as a form of relief. Price supports are not relief payments. They are one of the means by which the whole industry of agriculture may be kept prosperous and productive, and the entire economy benefited.

One of the main planks in Canada's agricultural policy is the Agricultural Prices Support Act which was passed in 1944 as a transition measure to "endeavour

to ensure adequate and stable returns for agriculture and . . . secure a fair relationship between the returns from agriculture and those from other occupations." This Act has been made a permanent part of the country's legislation, rather than a transitional measure. In the limited use made of the Act so far the feeling of farmers has been that there is a tendency to set support prices too low in relation to the farmers' costs.

The fact that general price support legislation is in existence, however, is a triumph for the organized demand of farmers that such legislation should be a permanent feature of farm policy.

The Transportation Problem

The movement of the western grain crop has been in a state of almost continuous difficulty since the 1950 crop began to move to market in quantity. The movement was late in starting and there were large quantities of low grade grain, and much damp and tough grain. By the spring of 1951, when lake shipping once more became available, it became obvious that a very large supply of boxcars would be needed to fill Wheat Board commitments and prevent spoilage of grain on farms.

In March of 1951 the Wheat Pool did all in its power to press and publicize the need for more boxcars to move the crop, and a great improvement in boxcar loadings did result. A heavier movement to the lakehead soon brought to light the need for more lake shipping. At one time about 6,000 boxcars loaded with grain were piled up at the lakehead. Representations were made by the Pool asking action on this situation also.

With growing prospects for a very large crop, it soon became clear that a continuing transportation crisis was in the making. Large numbers of Pool elevators were entering the crop year with little or no space available for the new crop. Besides urging that every effort be made to keep grain moving, the Pool had asked that a transportation controller be appointed, to centre in one man the responsibility and authority for

directing the use of rail and lake transportation. The Pool pressed for a movement of low-grade grain from congested points at least sufficient to open a marketing channel to allow the new crop wheat to move. A controller was appointed in September, and since that time the Pool has made it its business to keep the controller continuously informed of the situation as it affects Saskatchewan Pool elevators.

The situation in the fall of 1951 was complicated not only by the large supplies of the 1950 crop on hand, but by a late harvest, huge quantities of damp grain, and the urgent need of the Wheat Board for dry wheat of milling grades to fill its export commitments.

One result of the situation has been that the Wheat Board felt it necessary to encourage a concentration on short railway hauls, a policy which, however sound, left the bulk of Saskatchewan points very much neglected. While the Pool did not question any such action if needed to supply our export customers, it did, earlier, protest the failure to move millions of bushels of 1950 crop milling wheat from Pool elevators in southwestern Saskatchewan, which could have been shipped out at any time. It also protested vigorously when quotas were lifted for a substantial period at all points, presumably to facilitate the delivery and shipment of dry, millable wheat where it was available. This lifting of the quota, which never seemed necessary to the Pool, especially as it applied to most of Saskatchewan, caused great inequities.

In early December the transport controller issued an order suspending the operation of car order book priorities at all points. The reasons given for the order were to make it easier to deal with the large stocks of damp grain, to give preference to Wheat Board shipping instructions, and to make possible the spotting of cars at points which especially needed them. The Pool has demanded the immediate reinstatement of the Car Order

Book, on the following grounds. The first reason given by the Controller has very little weight since adequate quantities of damp wheat were being shipped as it was. On the second point, the present powers of the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Controller enable him to temporarily suspend Car Order Book priorities at particular points where this is necessary to fill Wheat Board instructions or to move damp wheat. A wholesale throwing over of the book is unnecessary and uncalled for. The third reason—that of car allocation, has nothing to do with the Car Order Book, which affects only allocation of cars at a point if and when that point receives any.

As long as the difficult storage and transportation situation continues, the Wheat Pool will continue to co-operate to the fullest extent in supplying information to the Transport Controller and other authorities, and will continue to demand the maximum and fairest possible movement of grain. It will also protest needless restrictions of the growers' privileges, such as unnecessary lifting of quotas and suspension of the Car Order Book.

Advances for Grain on Farms

Real financial difficulties faced many farmers in the fall of 1951, due to their inability to deliver any grain. Some farmers were unable to do any harvesting before winter halted operations. Others had grain to deliver but could not find elevator space for it. This situation was aggravated by the suspension of delivery quotas.

Recognizing the seriousness of the matter, particularly for those whose grain was unthreshed, or in such condition that loans in the ordinary way would be hard to obtain, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool delegates at their annual meeting passed a resolution asking that "the government of Canada make arrangements for advances to farmers who are unable to deliver grain."

Several plans for making such advances were discussed, and the Wheat Pool showed its recognition of the importance of the problem by offering, under one plan, to assume some of the risk of losses on such advances. The final decision of the Government, however, was to guarantee banks against losses on loans made for grain on farms. This guarantee will undoubtedly prove to be of great value to many farmers who were facing serious embarrassment for lack of cash income.

THE WHEAT POOL NINE-POINT POLICY

The following is the nine-point statement of future policy which was adopted by Wheat Pool delegates at their annual meeting in November, 1951. It is largely self-explanatory.

- 1.—Full support for the principle of the International Wheat Agreement.
- 2.—Renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, with such changes as experience has shown to be necessary.
- 3.—Full support for the Canadian Wheat Board in a program of orderly marketing of all grains, and elimination of the use of the speculative market.
- 4.—Increase in members of the Wheat Board from three to five, to take care of the Board's increased duties and responsibilities. Board members to continue to be men who are familiar with the marketing objectives of organized agriculture and willing and able to work out policies in line with these objectives.
- 5.—Maintenance of delivery quotas in periods of heavy crop delivery, to give growers the opportunity to deliver some grain.
- 6.—A domestic price for wheat in line with the increase in farm operating and living costs.
- 7.—Support through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture for the principle of international commodity agreements in farm products.

- 8.—Compulsory grading of hogs, with the right of the producer to choose between live and rail grading.
- 9.—A national agricultural policy providing for adequate crop insurance, greater use of the Agricultural Prices Support Act and increased co-ordination of dominion and provincial programs for better land and water use.

FARMER UNITY

The greatest strength of the farm movement in Canada today probably lies in the fact that it presents a united front stretching from the Maritimes to British Columbia. This is accomplished through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, which is composed of provincial and regional federations of farmer organizations, many of them co-operatives. The C.F.A. grew to maturity during the years of the war, and now occupies a recognized place as the representative of organized farmers throughout Canada.

Through its Ottawa headquarters the C.F.A. constantly presents (working in many cases with the farm organizations most directly concerned) the viewpoint of Canadian farmers on all matters affecting Canadian agriculture. The Wheat Pool has from the first played a leading part in the formation and development of the C.F.A. It believes that an agricultural policy that is worth while must be a Canadian agricultural policy.

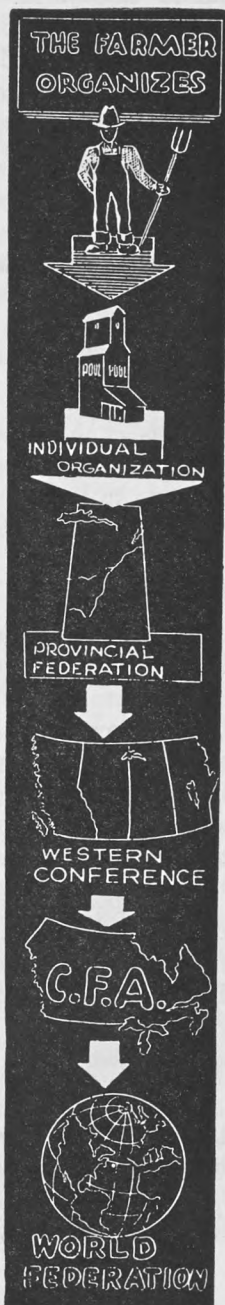
Looking beyond the boundaries of Canada we find that the Canadian Federation is a member of the I.F.A.P.—the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Farmer (not government) representatives of twenty-six countries are members of this organization, which was formed in 1946 and finally set up on a permanent basis in 1947. The I.F.A.P. will not only show that the farmers of the world understand their basic community of interests, but it will translate that unity into definite policies and recommendations. One immediate task is to give support, assistance and guidance to F.A.O.—the

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The I.F.A.P. has from the first made the negotiation of an International Wheat Agreement one of its first objectives.

A word about F.A.O. is also essential. This world organization, established by governments, is dedicated to the betterment of the world's food supply and the improvement of the farmer's lot. It has no other powers than advisory ones. Its interests are in the fields of nutrition, food production and distribution. It provides the machinery necessary for a world-wide attack on the problems of food and agriculture, but the machinery is no good without the will to set it in effective operation. One task of the I.F.A.P. is to show the governments of the twenty-six member countries that farmers, at least, are united behind the attempt to make F.A.O. work. The signing of an International Wheat Agreement was a great step forward toward the accomplishments of the aims of F.A.O., and one which F.A.O. itself strongly advocates.

LIVESTOCK

As at July 31, 1951, Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited finished its seventh full year of operations since amalgamation with the Wheat Pool in May of 1944. During these six years, the Livestock Pool has built



public stockyards and established fully competitive markets at three points in the province—Swift Current, Yorkton and North Battleford—where none were before. The North Battleford yard, the one most recently opened, began operations in September, 1949.

The objective in establishing these new yards was to put producers in all parts of the province close to fully competitive public markets. It was felt that prices to producers remote from regular markets did not keep in line with wholesale market prices. In connection with the success of this policy, the 1949 Annual Report of the Wheat Pool states:

"Your Board is satisfied that the establishment of markets at these points, with prices fully in line with outside markets, has raised the basic price of livestock not only to Pool members but also to all livestock producers in the surrounding area."

Auction Selling

The traditional method of selling livestock at public stockyards has been by private treaty, and while this method has not been unsatisfactory, there has recently been a development toward the auction method. Probably part of the reason for this development has been the lifting of the embargo on shipments of live cattle, calves, sheep and lambs to the United States, and the resultant outside buying competition that has developed.

In hopes of taking greater advantage of this buying competition, the auction method of selling livestock was introduced at the Saskatoon public market in September, 1950. It is the opinion of the Manager of the livestock subsidiary that this auction method of selling has certain advantages.

It provides all resident buyers, as well as outside buying interests, an equal opportunity to bid on all livestock offered. It also offers the producer interested in purchasing his own replacement cattle, the opportunity of bidding. While buying competition quite

definitely exists on public markets under private treaty selling, this competition is not always as apparent to the average producer as is the case under the auction method.

In consequence, the Pool's livestock subsidiary decided to institute auction sales of livestock at its own markets at Regina, North Battleford, Yorkton and Swift Current.

The method of selling will remain entirely optional with the producer. Pool members and patrons delivering livestock to their own selling agencies now established at seven points in Saskatchewan, are assured of having a thoroughly qualified livestock man on hand to look out for their interests, regardless of whether they choose the auction or private treaty system of selling. These Pool men are also in a position to advise producers the method which, in their opinion, will net the highest returns as a result of varying conditions in the trade.

Operations

During the year ended July 31, 1951, net earnings of Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited amounted to \$20,120 after making provision for income taxes.

Service at cost is the first requirement of a true co-operative. But the greatest advantage to marketing through the Livestock Pool lies in this: That by using his own organization the farmer obtains the full benefit of expert marketing service which has no other object than to serve him cheaply and efficiently. The assurance of this kind of treatment cannot be obtained in any other way. In addition, by using such co-operative service the Pool farmer increases his knowledge of marketing problems and livestock values. Greater market knowledge among farmers will do a great deal to stabilize livestock markets.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited now owns and operates public stockyards at

Regina, Swift Current, Yorkton and North Battleford. The organization provides central marketing services at Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Moose Jaw, as well as at the points where it operates yards. It is also a joint owner of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited, along with co-operative livestock organizations in Alberta and Manitoba. C.L.C. provides a marketing service at St. Boniface, Manitoba.

In Saskatchewan, livestock is shipped by rail and truck. The opening of the new yards has, of course, greatly enlarged the trucking area. At some rail points there are independent shippers and at others co-operative shippers employed directly by the Pool. There are also some local co-operative associations through which livestock may be marketed co-operatively.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

Industrial Processing of farm products is the latest field of co-operative activity entered by the Wheat Pool. To date the program embraces oil extraction from flaxseed, and the milling of flour and feed.

At the outset one point should be made plain. This program is being carried out with the fullest co-operation between the Wheat Pool and the province's consumer co-operatives, represented mainly by Federated Co-operatives, the provincial wholesale. There is agreement among co-operators in Saskatchewan that producer-owned co-operatives and consumer co-operatives shall, in general, avoid duplication of services, and, whoever may be doing a particular job, the benefits shall be equitably shared by producers and consumers. The success of the co-operative movement in Saskatchewan in developing a high degree of co-operation between producer and consumer interests is a matter of pride to the whole co-operative movement.

Flax Plant

The vegetable oil plant at Saskatoon commenced operations in the spring of 1947. Since that time it has

marketed its products, linseed oil and oil cake meal, to a wide market, both domestic and export. These products are of high quality and have been well received. The plant has met with some difficulty in doing business in export oil contracts under the extremely speculative conditions of the open flax market. Exchange shortages are also a serious limiting factor.

On the domestic market, satisfactory progress is being made in developing sales in the western provinces.

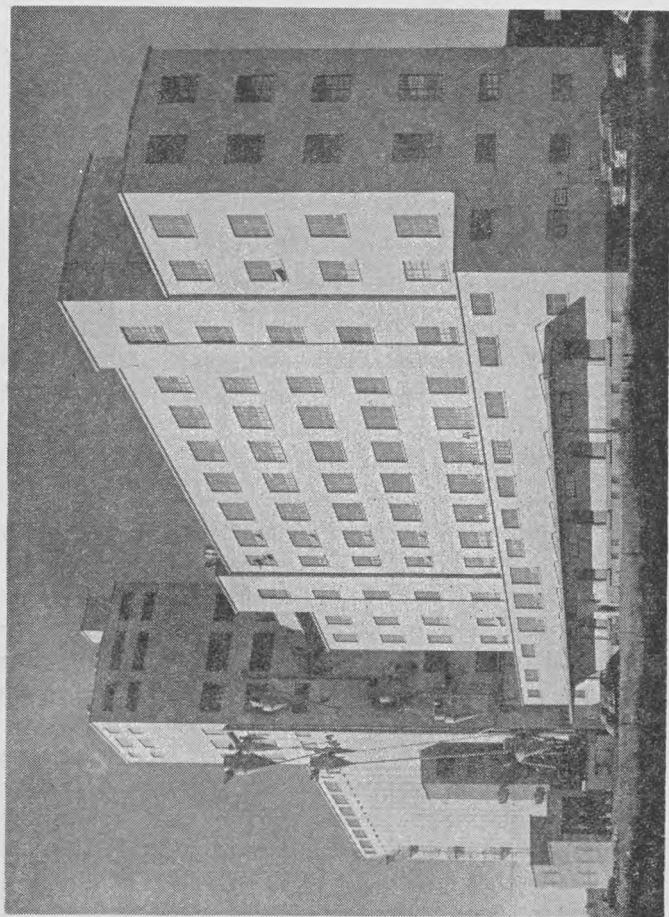
The plant is equipped with three large expellers, capable of crushing 1,950 bushels of flax daily. It also has refinery facilities which enable it to take full advantage of demand for refined linseed oil of various types, as well as for raw oil.

Flour Mill

The flour mill, which came into operation in the spring of 1949, is the most up-to-date available, with a capacity of 1,200 barrels of flour daily. There is also a feed plant and one-half million bushels of storage capacity. With the opening of the Pool mill, a small mill operated by Federated Co-operatives at Outlook was closed by agreement between it and the Pool. Distribution of flour and feed is made through co-operative and private domestic outlets and on the export market

In today's flour business, it is not enough for flour to be clean, wholesome, and white, though of course these things are essential. Flour manufacturing today might be compared to the otherwise unrelated business of making nuts and bolts. However good a particular bolt may be in itself, it is of no use to the buyer unless it is exactly the right size. Bakers and others who purchase flour also demand, not just good flour, but flour that exactly fits their needs, as regards things like ash and protein content. The quality must be uniform from day to day, month to month, and year to year, for any particular kind of flour. Also, flours must be produced on demand, to definite specifications.

**The
Saskatchewan
Wheat Pool
Flour Mill and
Flax Plant
at
Saskatoon**



Obviously, the mill does not receive wheat of uniform and exact quality. A good, efficient mill is one that is able to blend wheat and flour in such a way as to get exactly the product required. The Wheat Pool's mill is equipped with all the most modern machinery to do this, and in this respect cannot be matched by any mill in Canada.

The equipment is there to thoroughly wash, clean, and condition the wheat, and to blend wheat from different lots to get the right over-all grade. At all stages of the very complicated system of grinding, separating and sifting, streams of flour can be mixed at will, with automatic control of the amounts from each stream. The result is a flour that comes up exactly to specifications. To do this, however, requires that the miller know at all times the quality of all the different lots of wheat, flour, bran, etc., that are going through the mill. This is made possible by laboratories, located in the mill, that conduct constant tests.

The Pool mill is air-conditioned throughout, with exact control of moisture and temperature, also it is bright and airy. All these things are essential to making the best flour.

One special feature of the mill is its heated flour storage, where the flour is aged. This heated storage not only speeds up the ageing process, but makes it possible to deliver flour to bakers with the chill off, ready to be used immediately without a slow warming-up period. A final blending of the flour, to meet special needs, is possible as the flour is moved from storage to the final packing.

Wheat Pool members, and customers, can be assured that this mill is capable of giving the best possible service, with maximum efficiency. Pool flour has already proved its worth, not only on the domestic market, but in export markets throughout the world.

Since it began operations the mill has found markets for its flour from British Columbia to Newfoundland, and

in the export market from the Orient to the West Indies. The flour has been found very acceptable by all buyers due to its high quality, and its market in Canada has been steadily expanding.

The decision has been made to enlarge the capacity of the mill to about 2,000 barrels per day. This change will make for more efficient operation and enable the mill to supply its growing list of customers. The new machinery will be installed as soon as delivery is made.

General

The policy of the Wheat Pool is to keep in close and constant touch with developments in the field of industrial processing of farm products.

Close relations are maintained with the National Research Council, which has a well-equipped laboratory at the University of Saskatchewan for research in farm products.

FREIGHT RATES

Since 1946, when the railways made their first post-war application for a thirty percent across-the-board increase in freight rate charges, a series of decisions by the Board of Transport Commissioners has resulted:

- 1.—In a general increase in rates amounting to 62% over pre-war rates.
- 2.—Individual increases in addition to the 62%, on a number of commodities, notably farm machinery and livestock.
- 3.—Corresponding increases in numerous service charges made by the railways.

As a result of the opposition to these increases expressed throughout Canada, except in Quebec and Ontario, a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate and report on the economic and other disadvantages, if any, suffered by any parts of Canada; to review the Railway Act and recommend any needed

amendments; to review and report on the capital structure and accounting methods of the railways, and in general to investigate all matters of economic policy connected with the railroads that are within the jurisdiction of the Federal parliament.

The Commission has reported, and in general its report bears out the contention of the western provinces that the horizontal rate increases that have been given result in increasing discrimination against western Canada. It also supported western farmers in their demand that Crow's Nest Pass rates be retained, and left under the jurisdiction of Parliament. The report recommends that the Federal Government bear the cost of operating the portion of the railroad north of the Great Lakes, in order to in effect reduce the geographical disadvantage suffered by western Canada. It also recommends that a general policy of rate equalization be put into effect as far as possible, and that as far as possible the regulation of rail, air, water and truck transport be put under a single regulatory board.

How far these recommendations, if they are put into effect, will improve the situation remains to be seen. Parliament is now giving study to the question of rate equalization. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool will continue to give close study to developments, and do all it can to protect the interests of western farmers. Since 1946 the Wheat Pool has, on its own or in co-operation with the other Wheat Pools, presented briefs protesting the application for a thirty percent freight rate increase, the livestock rate increase and the proposal made by the railways to the Royal Commission that Crow's Nest Pass rates on grain be raised and put under the control of the Board of Transport Commissioners. It also presented a separate brief to the Royal Commission representing the interest of western farmers in freight rates generally.

The Wheat Pool feels that the increases in rates that have been granted, and the way in which they have been granted, have been quite unjustified. In particular it

objects to the decision regarding a special increase in livestock rates. A further application for a 10% general rate increase is now before the Board, and the Pool will do everything possible to prevent further unjustified raising of freight costs in western Canada.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Wheat Pool Members have used their organization in a number of ways to supply themselves with necessary services of several kinds. It is one of the advantages of any co-operative organization that it provides a ready means for this kind of self help. Some of the Wheat Pool services are listed below.

Weekly Crop Reports

As a service to its members the Pool organized a statistical department and inaugurated a system of comprehensive weekly crop reports. These reports are now considered the most authoritative that are being issued.

Germination Tests

The Pool renders great service by maintaining facilities for making germination tests. Since this service was inaugurated, to July 31, 1951, 393,782 germination tests have been conducted; many samples have been checked for grade and dockage and many more were prepared and distributed among school children. Since August, 1929, when this work was first started, to July 31, 1951, there have been 64,664 individual moisture tests made in the Pool laboratory.

Smut Testing

Members may have the grain which they intend to use or sell for seed tested for smut and other seed borne diseases. This free service may be obtained by taking a sample of grain to the nearest Pool elevator agent. Tests are made by Associated Laboratory Services Limited, Saskatoon.

Variety Testing Program

The Pool each year conducts a scientific province-wide program of variety testing which contributes to the development of suitable varieties of wheat and other grains. This annual project is made possible by Junior Co-operators who plant and care for individual tests on their farms. The results of these tests are a valuable and regularly used source of information on the performance of new grain varieties.

Aids Junior Extension Work

Among the most successful of Pool projects has been the development, in co-operation with the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan, of Junior Grain, Calf and Swine Clubs and Home Craft Clubs. These clubs foster in young people a greater appreciation of farm and home life.

Library Service

A comprehensive lending library is maintained at Head Office for members and staff of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. This is a useful service and one which is much used and appreciated.



APPENDIX I

SASKATCHEWAN POOL ELEVATORS LIMITED

Schedule of Handling Charges—1925-1926 to 1951-1952

		WHEAT					
Season		H.G.	L.G.	O.	B.	F.	R.
		c	c	c	c	c	c
1925-1926.....	Pool	4	5	—	—	—	—
1926-1927.....	"	5	5	4	5	10	5
1927-1928.....	"	4	4	3	4	10	4
1928-1929.....	"	4	4	3	4	10	4
1929-1930.....	"	4	4	3	4	10	4
1930-1931.....	"	5	6	3	4½	10	4
1931-1932.....	O.M.	4	4	3½	4	7	4
1932-1933.....	"	4	4	3½	4	7	4
1933-1934.....	"	4	4	3½	4	7	4
1934-1935.....	"	4	4	3½	4	8	4
1935-1936.....	W.B.	4½	5½	—	—	—	—
	O.M.	4	4	3½	4	8	4
1936-1937.....	O.M.	4	4	3½	4	8	4
1937-1938.....	O.M.	5½	5½	4½	5½	8	5½
1938-1939.....	W.B.	4½	5½	—	—	—	—
	O.M.	5	5	4	5	8	5
1939-1940.....	W.B.	4½	5½	—	—	—	—
	O.M.	5	5	4	5	8	5
1940-1941.....	W.B.	4	5	—	—	—	—
	O.M.	5	5	4	5	8	5
1941-1942.....	W.B.	4	5	—	—	8½	—
	O.M.	5	5	4	5	9	5
1942-1943.....	W.B.	3	3	—	—	8½	—
	O.M.	—	—	2½	3	—	3
1943-1944.....	W.B.	3	3	—	—	7½	—
	O.M.	—	—	2½	3	—	3
1944-1945.....	W.B.	1	1	—	—	3	—
	O.M.	—	—	1	1½	—	5
1945-1946.....	W.B.	3	3	—	—	5	—
	O.M.	—	—	3	3½	—	5
1946-1947.....	W.B.	3	3	—	—	5	—
	O.M.	—	—	4	4½	—	5
1947-1948.....	W.B.	3½	3½	—	—	8	—
	O.M.	—	—	5	6	—	5
1948-1949.....	W.B.	4½	4½	—	—	—	—
	O.M.	—	—	4½	5½	9	7¼
1949-1950.....	W.B.	4½	4½	3½	4½	8	—
	O.M.	—	—	—	—	11	5½
1950-1951.....	W.B.	4½	4½	3½	4½	—	—
	O.M.	—	—	—	—	10	5½
1951-1952.....	W.B.	4½	4½	3½	4½	—	—
	O.M.	—	—	—	—	10	5½

Note: W.B. —Wheat Board
O.M. —Open Market
H.G. —High grades 1, 2 and 3 Nor.
L.G. —Low Grades
O. —Oats

B. Barley
F. —Flax
R. —Rye

APPENDIX II

Distribution of Excess Charges Refunds to Members from 1925

Delivered Through Pool Elevators	Delivered Over Platform	Year	Total Refund	Retained for Purchase of	Cash Refund
1925-26.....2c Wheat; 1c C.G.	1½c Wheat; ½c C.G.	1939-40	½c All Grains	Deductions ½c All Grains	¼c All Grains
1926-27.....1¾c All Grain	1c All Grain	1940-41	2c All Grains	1c All Grains	1c All Grains
1927-28.....1½c All Grain	1c All Grain	1941-42	2c Wheat 1½c Flax 1c O.B. & Rye	1c Wheat ¾c Flax ½c O.B. & Rye ½c All Grains	1c Wheat ¾c Flax ½c O.B. & Rye ½c Wheat & Flax 1c O.B. & Rye
1928-29.....¾c All Grain	½c All Grain	1942-43	2c Wheat & Flax 1½c O.B. & Rye	½c All Grains	4.12c Wheat & Flax 3.62c O.B. & Rye ¾c Wheat & Flax ½c O.B. & Rye
		1943-44	4.62c Wheat & Flax 4.12c O.B. & Rye	½c All Grains	
		1944-45	1½c Wheat & Flax 1c O.B. & Rye	¾c Wheat & Flax ½c O.B. & Rye 1.66c All Grains	
		1945-46	1.66c All Grains	0.55c All Grains	
		1946-47	0.55c All Grains	½c All Grains	
		1948-49	½c All Grains	1¾c All Grains	
		1949-50	1¾c All Grains	1c All Grains	
		1950-51	2¾c All Grains (¾c retained by company)	1c All Grains	

Parent Company: